



THE

KNIGHT



Volume 12, No. 1. Issue #66. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. Summer, 1989

LNA DIRECTOR'S REPORT

By Robert J. Douchis
Director

This past year we've gotten back on our feet again financially after making some necessary purchases. Thank you for your support!

Our financial statement is as follows:

Balance 5/31/88:	180.14
Dues & Gifts to 6/1/89:	1554.00

INCOME	\$1734.14
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Printing:	680.27
Supplies	73.93
Postage	323.36
ANA Dues	30.00
P.O. Box rental	28.00

EXPENSES	\$1135.56
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Bank Balance as of June 1,
1989: \$598.58.

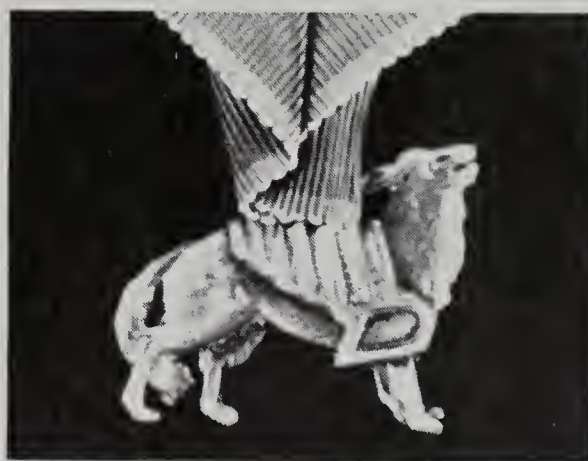
Because of the support and gifts of our membership, we will NOT have to raise any dues this year, despite the postal increase last year.

Please note that we have cut back to 5 issues a year, instead of 6. This is what we have been doing for the past two years anyway. Preparing **The Knight** is a lot of time consuming work, and although we enjoy it very much, we need a "breather" during the summer months. Henceforth, there will be one summer issue, a fall issue, two winter issues, and a spring issue. The exact

AN INTRODUCTION TO LITHUANIAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION MEDALS

By Vincent W. Alones and Henry L. Gaidis

The Lietuviu Skautu Sajunga (LSS) or Lithuanian Scout Association was officially founded on November 1, 1918, in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, and continues to this day in exile. Early units of the Lithuanian Scouts were formed during the 1917-1918 period by Petras Jurgela (Jurgelevicius) at Varonezh-Taganrog, Russia, from among Lithuanian youth who had fled with their families during World War I. With the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania, the Scout movement gradually spread across the country. When the Polish army occupied Vilnius, the Scout organizational structure moved to Kaunas where the LSS held its first convention in 1922.



Order of the Iron Wolf (highest decoration)

In 1924, the LSS Boy Scout Branch was incorporated by the International Boy Scout Bureau founded by the famous Lord Baden-Powell and its Girl Scout Branch into the World Council of Girl Scouts. By 1925, the organization, due to its patriotic national character had become an official government institution and the President of Lithuania the Chief of the LSS. As a result of its official governmental status, the Republic of Lithuania conferred upon the LSS the right to create and award its own decorations for honoring members and supporters of the organization. LSS decorations as in the case of all Lithuanian government decorations are conferred upon the recipients with an award certificate at a formal gathering by the senior ranking Scout present.

Continued on page 5...

Lithuanian heritage alive in Chicago

By Al Doyle

Lithuanian-Americans are working hard to keep their ethnic heritage and language alive.

One of the main focal points of Lithuanian culture is the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, located on Chicago's southwest side near a predominately Lithuanian neighborhood. With approximately 100,000 residents of Lithuanian descent, Chicago has more Lithuanians than any city outside of Lithuania.

Chicago auto dealer Stanley Balzekas opened the museum in 1966. It was then located on Archer Avenue, also on the city's southwest side. The new location, once a hospital, was acquired several years ago.

Displays, documents, maps, traditional costumes and photos occupy much of the museum. A display of Lithuanian coins, stamps, tokens and military medals is housed in a separate wing on the building's first floor.

However, the Balzekas Museum is not the only collection of Lithuanian culture in North America, according to director Val Ramonis.

"I know people who spend lifetimes collecting Lithuanian material," he said. "They have private museums in their homes. There is another Lithuanian museum in Putnam, Conn., and another museum is being built in Canada."

Chicago's industrial economy drew Lithuanian immigrants around the turn of the century.

"We had steel mills and stockyards here," Ramonis noted. "Most who came

were single men, farmers or tradesmen. They later sent for wives from Lithuania or married American women."

That period of time is marked by a collection of Lithuanian-language tokens issued in Chicago. Many of the tokens were issued by fraternal organizations and Roman Catholic parishes.

Churches played an important part in the lives of immigrants, as they provided help, job referrals and a place to meet others from similar backgrounds. Several Chicago churches still offer Catholic services in the Lithuanian language, and churches and other organizations currently sponsor "Saturday schools" that teach the Lithuanian language and history to youngsters.

The daily newspaper *Draugas* (the Friend) and several other publications serve those who read Lithuanian, and the ethnic journals circulate outside of Chicago.

Long occupied by Poland and Russia, Lithuania gained its independence following World War I. However, few immigrants returned to the homeland, which is about the size of West Virginia.

"Living conditions weren't that good in Lithuania," Ramonis said. "There was still some fighting with the Russians, Germans and Poles." He added, "There was quite a bit of traveling back and forth to visit relatives, though."

Lithuania issued 14 coins during its brief period as an independent nation. Coins were issued sporadically, and each of the coins was a one-year type.

The first Lithuania coins were struck in 1925 in denominations of one centas,



Museum entrance

five centai, 10 centu, 20 centu, 50 centu, one litas, two litu and five litai. The three largest coins were .500 fine silver, and the others were made with a combination of aluminum and bronze.

All of the 1925 coins featured an obverse portrait of the vytis, a knight on horseback that has served as the Lithuanian national emblem for centuries.

A second series of coins was released in 1936. The 10, 20 and 50 centu, one litas and two litu were dropped, and a two centai coin in bronze and a 10 litu coin in .750 fine silver were added. The five litu also was made with the higher silver content.

Designs on the minor coinage were modified, while the obverse of the five litu carried a portrait of Lithuanian patriot Jonas Basanavicius. The vytis was placed on the reverse of both the five and 10 litu pieces.

A second 10 litu coin was struck in 1938 to mark 20 years of Lithuanian independence. It is the only commemorative issued by free Lithuania.

Soviet troops occupied Lithuania in 1940, claiming that the move was necessary to "protect" the small nation from Nazi Germany. That was the end of Lithuanian independence, as the Soviets refused to leave following the end of World War II.

The Balzekas Museum has two com-



Display of numerous medieval Lithuanian coins

THE 1930 20 LITU COMMEMORATIVE BANKNOTE

20 Litu

Pick-27

Dated: July (Liepos) 5, 1930

Size: 140 x 75 mm.

Colors: Green, brown; brown, blue

Artist: Adomas Galdikas

Printer: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., New Malden, England

Serial letters: A, B, C, D

Bank officials signatures: Vl.

Stasinskas, J. Paknys, J.

Masiulis, Ig. Musteikis, V.

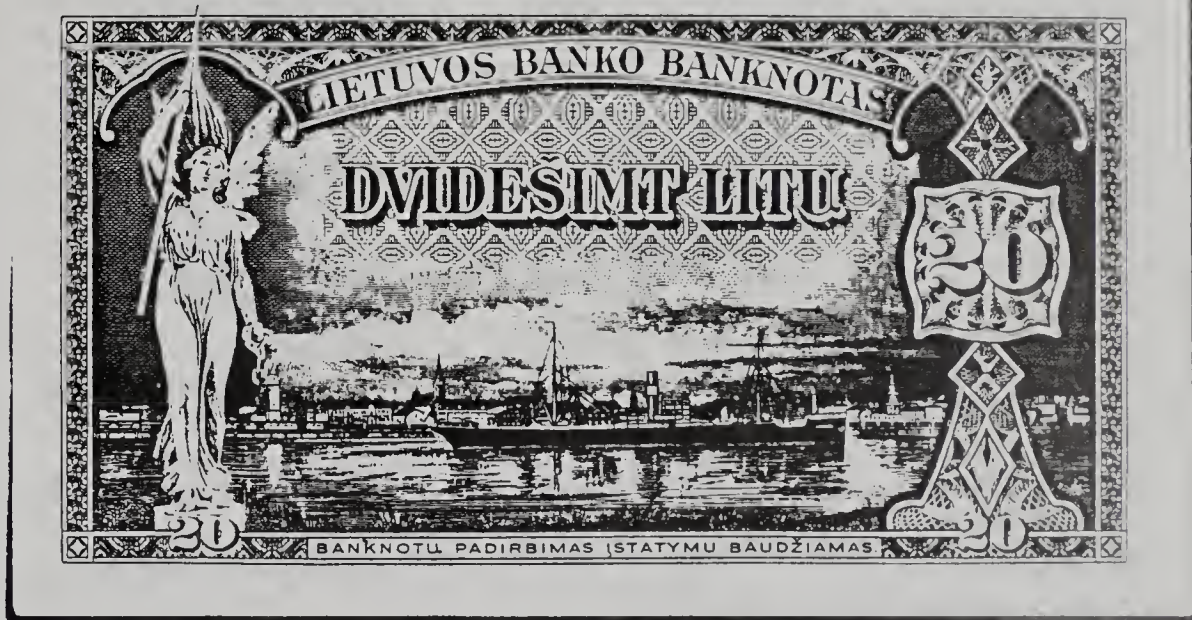
Statkus

As part of our "back to the basics" policy, this month we are featuring a very popular and affordable Lithuanian banknote: the 1930 20 litu. This note is one of two which were issued to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of Lithuania's greatest patriarch, Vytautas the Great. Under Vytautas, Lithuania extended from the Baltic to the Black Seas, and was a major European power.

This note was released into circulation on May 15, 1931.

OBVERSE: On the left is artist Galdikas' depiction of Vytautas. In the center is the Vytautas Church, located on the banks of the Nemunas River in Kaunas. Also known as the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the structure is believed to have been built in the early 15th century, during the time of Vytautas.

A large "Vytautas' Symbol" is placed on the right side of the obverse. This symbol is a 20th century fabrication by archaeologist Tadas Daugirdas (1852-1919), who also helped design the Lithuanian national flag (1917) and painted coats of arms of Lithuanian towns. Daugirdas patterned the symbol after the small denar coins struck by Vytautas in Vilnius circa 1392-1396. This denar featured the archaic spearhead and cross



emblem, first used on ½ grasis/0.01 kapa coins minted by Grand Duke Algirdas ca. 1860.

The numeral "20" appears in each corner. In the center bottom, printed over colorful double-barred crosses, a cross appears at the top of the design under the "S" in Lietuvos Bankas.

REVERSE: Depicted is a beautiful view of the port city of Klaipeda, the gateway of Lithuania, through which passed over 60% of all Lithuanian exports. To the left is the beautifully executed Statue of Freedom, designed by sculptor Juozas Zikaras, with wings holding the broken chains of bondage. This statue stood in the park in front of the Vytautas the Great Museum in Kaunas, and was removed by the Soviets in 1941. It now sits in an obscure corner of the former Church of Michael the Archangel in Kaunas, now known as the "Stained Glass Museum."

TRENDS: A circulated VF average note can usually be obtained for around \$25, while XF-AU notes will fetch around \$60-75.

LITHUANIA

(From Page 2)

plete type sets of modern Lithuanian coinage, as well as Lithuanian stamps, banknotes, medals and medieval Lithuanian coins. Frank Passic of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association serves as curator of the numismatic-related exhibits.

"Lithuanian coins were sort of a virgin field as far as research goes," he said. "We started the club almost 11 years ago, and we now have 130 members." Passic also is the editor of *The Knight*, the club's bimonthly newsletter.

"One person wrote and asked how we could found a club on just 14 coins," Passic recalled. "People don't realize that there are thousands of medieval Lithuanian coins." Many of the items in the museum's collection are from the collection of the late Dr. Alexander Rackus.

Formerly a curator of a museum in Lithuania, Dr. Rackus served as the official physician for Lithuanian diplomats in America, and he authored several articles that appeared in *The Numismatist*.

When it comes to collecting Lithuanian coins, "It's not how much you pay, it's finding them," Passic said. "People buy them not only for collecting value, but as a souvenir of something from independent Lithuania. They cherish them."

Despite their scarcity and popularity, Lithuanian coins are modestly priced in extra fine, with every coin but the 10 litu of 1938 listing for \$18 or less in that grade.

"The five litu from 1936 is probably the most common coin," Passic said. "The 50 centu of 1925 and the two centu of 1936 are the most difficult to find. The five litu had a large mintage, and people saved them because they were silver."

He described the 10 litu of 1938 as "a bargain. There were just 170,000 minted." If you see a Lithuanian coin or banknote that interests you, it might be wise to act quickly.

"Anything Lithuanian has been snapped up, and it sells quickly," Passic declared. "You have to ask for the coins and be persistent," he advised.

He added, "The museum has done a great job of getting people together and promoting the culture and history of the nation. People are concerned about the homeland."

The address of the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture is 6500 S. Pulaski, Chicago, Ill. 60629. Membership information for the Lithuanian Numismatic Association, which "promotes Lithuanian numismatics and history" may be obtained by writing P.O. Box 612, Columbia, Md. 21045.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Continued from page 1....

months these come out we don't know, as it depends upon how many articles come in or can be prepared, and the time we have available.

Note: There was no April-May issue for Volume 11 (This was supposed to have been it; my, how time sure flies...).

Each year at this time we publish a listing of all our members. We do not give out addresses, but will instead forward your letter on to the person via the LNA.

You should be receiving membership dues notices in the mail shortly, for Volume 12. Please return these promptly.

Presented below are the LNA members in our organization. CM = Charter Member. I = Institutional. An Asterisk (*) means that member gave a donation in excess of the basic \$10.00 subscription cost. xxx-Membership number.

A.N.S. Library -I New York, N.Y.
 John Armonas, Mentor, OH 162*
 John C. Busanovich, Phila., PA 241*
 James Z. Olson, Seneca, IL CM*
 Jonas Z. Augustinius, Chicago, IL CM
 Frank J. Backitis, Charleston, SC CM*
 John W. Balchunis, Virginia Beach, VA CM*
 Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture,
 Chicago, IL CM
 Dennis O. Bartaszkiewicz, Brigantine, NJ
 CM*
 Edward J. Bochniak, Endwell, NY CM*
 Julius W. Boris, St. Petersburg, FL 132*
 Bridges Newsletter-I
 Raymond R. Budd, Canton, OH CM
 COIN WORLD, Sidney, OH I
 Joseph V. Palskis, Rochester, NY 257
 James Douchis, Hyde Park, MA CM
 Victor Dulkis, Maryland, NY CM*
 Algirdas Ruzgas, Woodhaven, NY CM
 Henry L. Gaidis, Olney, MD 129
 Cassy Garelis, Redford, MICH CM*
 Bruce Donahue, Accord, MA CM*
 Ray Hafsaas, Seattle, WA 134
 Joseph R. Saltmeris, Pineville, AR 242
 Russell A. Hibbs, Henderson, KY 149
 Don R. Hiltunen, Hancock, MICH CM
 David P. Budd, Canton, OH 240*
 Bronislaw Lazauskas, Waterbury, CT 124
 Arv Jarasius, Westminster, CO 255*
 Algirdas Kepalas, Levittown, NY 193*
 Bernice Aviz, editor, VYIIS,
 Albany, NY I

Janis Jekabson, Omaha, NE 199
 Broni Podbel, Floral Park, NY 198
 Juozas Mikaila, Troy, MICH 200
 Michael Yanuskevich, Nashua, NH 200*
 Ruth W. Hill, St. Louis, MO 122
 John Maske, Longmont, CO 245*
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 Edward Hartfik, Hamtrack, MICH 242
 Casimir V. Milaukas, Richmond Hill,
 NY 223*
 Peter A. Manti, Lake Zurich, IL 224
 John B. McCaugherty, Darien, IL 226
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 William Velms, Ansonia, CT CM*
 James B. White, Avon Park, FL CM*
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 J.R. Greene, Athol, MA 233
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 Edward D. Zemaitis, Woodhaven, NY CM*
 Peter G. Zinkus, Greendale Station,
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 Kazmier Wysock, Hackensack, NJ CM*
 S.N. Petraitis, Munhall, PA 207*
 Edward S. Muszynski, Farmington
 Hills, MICH 168
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 Douglas W. Komer, Detroit, MICH 219
 George M. Daru, Wilkes Barre, PA CM*
 Herman A. Krajewski, Rockville, CT CM
 Carl Kazakauskas, Philadelphia, PA CM*
 Roland Martick, New London, NH CM*
 Peter S. Horvitz, Philadelphia, PA 249
 Paul Waichulaitis, Waupaca, WI CM*
 G. Schumacher, Tempe, AZ 203*
 Brian J. Kenny, Ellington, CT 179
 Jerome J. Norton, 209
 Edmund P. Tutlys, Westwood, MA 206
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 Louis, MO 206
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SCOUT DECORATIONS

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The LSS was highly supported by the Lithuania people and units were even adopted and sponsored by Lithuanian army regiments. LSS decorations can frequently be seen in photographs being worn by military supporter recipients.

With the publication of the 1935 constitution, the Boy Scout branch became known as the Boy Scout Brotherhood, and the Girl Scout branch as the Girl Scout Sisterhood. When the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania on June 15, 1940, the LSS was declared illegal and ordered disbanded. Several Scout leaders were arrested, deported to Siberia, or executed.

The LSS was re-established in 1946-47 by former Scouts in various Displaced Persons camps created by the United Nations in post-war Germany. Its members thereafter spread the organization with their resettlement to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, and South America. The 70th LSS Anniversary Celebration was held August 14-21 1988 at Kensington, Ohio, with a World Wide Lithuania Jamboree under the supervision of Senior Scout leader Petras Molis. LNA members in attendance included Scout leaders Kestutis Chesonis, and Al Radzius, and supporter Henry Gaidis, whose collection of Lithuania military items and decorations was displayed.

The LSS continues to exist around the world where Lithuanians can be found and encompasses all facets of scouting from the Brownie level through Collegiate programs. In addition to its land oriented aspects, the LSS also has a Sea Scout Branch, which provides training to youth in seamanship.

The LSS takes an active part in the international scouting movement and continues to represent free Lithuania at such gatherings. Members of the LSS wear uniforms and decorations based on those worn in Lithuania. Close liaison is maintained by Lithuanian Scout units through periodic gatherings and the publication of several periodicals. The LSS continues to carry on the tradition of Lithuanian scouting even though such practices are illegal in Soviet-occupied Lithuania. The following is a brief history of the orders and medals conferred by the Lithuanian Scouts Association.



Above: Original Order of Gratitude with swastika (pre-Hitler; design was later changed).

LITHUANIAN SCOUTS ASSOCIATION DECORATIONS 1924-1940.

The Lietuviu Skautu Sajunga (LSS) established and conferred four decorations under the authority granted to the organization by the Republic of Lithuania during the 1924-40 period. These four LSS decorations were the Gelezinio Vilko Ordinas (Order of the Iron Wolf of Grand Duke Gediminas); the Padekos Ordinas (Order of Gratitude), THE Lelijos Ordinas (Order of the Lily), and the Už Nuopelnus (order of Merit).

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 Eugene Vidmantas, Rochester, NY 267
 Jim Donaghy, Flourtown, PA 256*
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 Lithuanian Legation, Washington DC I
 Mrs. Frances Maslana, Tucson, AZ CM*
 V.L.G. Matelis, Coral Gables, FL CM*
 Edward Mikutis, Berwyn, IL CM
 C. Matuzas, Richmond Hill, NY CM
 Lucian Chojecki, E. Detroit, MICH 247
 Robert Novak, Los Angeles, CA CM*
 James A. Parr, Rochester, NY 170
 Frank Passic, Albion, MICH CM*
 A. Radzius, Jr. Baltimore, MD 138
 Ginger Rapsus, Oak Lawn, IL CM
 Sarunas Mingela, Northville, MICH 204*
 Paul Rog, Minneapolis, MN 151
 Robert J. Mross, San Diego, CA 250
 Peter Shulin, Washington, PA CM*
 Mel Steinbert, San Anselmo, CA CM
 Karl Stephens, Temple City, CA CM
 A. Sudentas, Dedham, MA CM
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6. LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY



BY
Jonas K. Karys

English Translation by
V.L.G. Matelis

Continued from last issue...

ALIUZINES MONETOS/Allusive Coins. These coins are those struck with one or another type of symbol, intended to commemorate events or objects by mere illusions. For instance, Caesar, having captured Gaul, struck an elephant upon Roman coins. On English coins of 1702 to 1706, the word "Vigo" is inscribed, which word recalls that the metal used to strike them was captured in wartime from the Spanish town of Vigo. Sigismund Vasa, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland, struck coins bearing the coat of arms of Sweden, which indicated that this person considered himself to be the king of Sweden, although in reality he had been dethroned in 1600.

AL MARCO. A medieval numismatic term meaning that out of a specific unit of metal, the Mint will produce a specific number of coins (grivnas, marks, libras) not necessarily each one of even weight. The overages and underages sum would always be equal. From this system arose the formula: in examining coins struck in the middle ages or other times, if they were struck AL MARCO, their legal weight is found or established by the average of many coins of the same type. Keeping in mind the wear from circulation, the possible fraudulent "lightening" of their weight by edging, perforation and shaving of the metal by thieves through the ages, one must add to the average weight. Normally one must add 5%. In special cases, by a percentage critically arrived at.

ALTYN. 1) Ancient Russian money unit, mentioned for the first time officially at the end of the 14th century. At the beginning, it comprised 6 Moscow's dengas. As the ruble began its rise (15th century), 100 altynas equalled 3 rubles. 2) A six-piece in Czarist Russia: a coin valued at 3 kopecks from the 17th century onwards. At first of copper, 1704 to 1726 of silver, and from the fourth decade of the 19th century again of copper. Prior to the First World War, it also circulated in Lithuanian territory.

ALUNOS SKLERIU ir KRUMINIU LOBIAI/Aluona-Skeriai and Kruminiai coin hoards. A significant discovery of historical Lithuanian coins and Prague groschen in 1929-30, named and known by the findspots. They were analyzed by Povilas Karazija (See Karazija) and were written up in the First Annual of the Vytautas the Great Cultural Museum, in 1941. [The LNA translated this work in 1983].

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION/ANA. This large and active association was instituted in 1891 and lists several thousands of members. Its purpose is to organize and inform its members of numismatic knowledge, of what is happening in the numismatic world. The ANA issues a monthly journal called *The Numismatist*, and maintains a headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colorado, as well as an ever growing library of numismatic literature. Any of its members can borrow a desired book by mail. Included are the works of the present author.

American Numismatic Society. This New York Society was organized in 1858, registered with the government in 1864. Its fundamental purpose: the progress of its members in the science of numismatics. In pursuit of this purpose. the ANS invites and organized top numismatists, collects numismatic items from all nations and from all times. Prepares studies and talks, a shows. Issues books on numismatic subjects and information relating to numismatic bibliography. The present author's works are included. It maintains and is continually expanding its famous Numismatic Museum and a substantial library. In both locations, there is also a Lithuanian section.

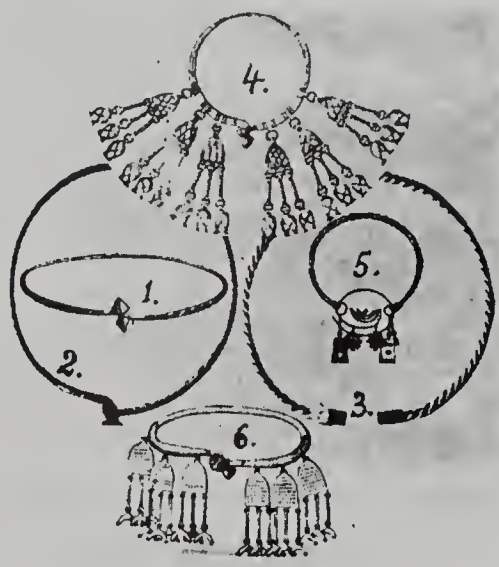
AMULETAS/Amulet. (Fetish, talisman). A coin, medal, token, etc., made to be worn as a protection against something evil, bad, unfortunate. A "magic" method of warding off misfortune, to rid oneself of it, and by touching it, to be miraculously healed.

ANALIZE/Analysis. A scientific study of numismatics and the metals in them, their alloys, to establish their away status, weight and other constituents of the ingot.

ANEPIGRAFINE MONETA/Anepigraffia Coin (From the Greek, an "without" and epigrafi "inscription"). A coin without a legend or inscription. Almost all nation's primitive coins are such, among them the Vilnius "small change" of the Grand Duke Jogaila.

ANIMA/"soul." See Suberatas/Facsimile.

ANTKAKLIS/Neck Choker. A large metal ring, worn as an ornament on a person's neck. Its origin reaches far back into the 7th century B.C., in Europe. Lithuanians (both men and women) bedecked themselves thus up to the end of the middle ages. These chokers were worn over shoulder-length hair, known in Lithuanian as hangings chokers (kartis). Based upon available metal, these chokers were made of bronze, iron, and when silver became plentiful, from silver. In the early years of our era, Lithuanians made beautiful neck chokers. These ornaments retain many prehistoric Lithuanian examples of symbolical signs and ornaments. In the ages of actual money, in cases of necessity, these chokers became objects of exchange--money.



Some examples of Lithuanian neck chokers.

ANTROJI MONETOS PUSE/Reverse of a Coin. Is that side of a coin on which are struck forms or inscriptions of lesser importance than those of the other (obverse) side.

ANTSPAUDAS/Seal. (Latin-Sigillum) A legally recognized instrument to print or indent a specific symbol. A specific tool with engrave forms or inscriptions, generally in a round shape, and designed to verify something, to confirm a document, etc. to make it official, clearly legal, more difficult to falsify. Seals are made of stone (the gem in the ring of leaders) of metal, rubber, and other material: stamped where appropriate; pressed into hot wax, charcoal, pressed into paper, stamped on documents and everywhere else where needed.



Seals. 1. Grand Duke Algirdas. 2. Vytautas the Great. , etc.

NEWS

The coin collection of the renowned violinist, Jascha Heifetz, who died last year, will be auctioned October 1-4 by the Superior Galleries of Beverly Hills, Calif. According to *Coin World*, June 14, 1989 pg. 40:

The Heifetz auction will offer a variety of U.S. coins and world coins, including an extensive group of California fractional gold coins and Russian coinage.

Heifetz was a renowned violinist, born in Lithuania in 1901. He became famous for his international tours and recordings and appeared as a soloist with virtually every major orchestra. He studied at the Imperial School of Music in Vilna, Lithuania. During the Russian Revolution, Heifetz escaped to the United States and in 1925 became a U.S. citizen. His collection was formed in the 1920s and 1930s.



THIS RUSSIAN Family ruble of 1836 is offered in Superior's Jascha Heifetz auction.

Catalogs for Superior auctions are available at \$20 (\$35 for foreign delivery), or an annual subscription of all Superior's numismatic publications can be ordered for \$60. For additional information and to subscribe, write to Superior Galleries, 9478 W. Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, or call (800) 421-0754.

* * *

We noticed an advertisement by coin dealer Serge Huard of Quebec offering Latvian silver 1 troy oz. pieces. We reproduce a portion of this ad below for your information.



THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

1988 "70th Anniversary" 1 Trojas Unce

A strictly limited issue depicting the Monument of Freedom in Riga (the Capital) and the Coat of Arms of the Republic.

The one ounce pure silver Proof piece (Mintage: 7,000);

C.P. 402, Pointe-aux-trembles
Quebec, H1B 5K2, Canada

WANT ADS

Notes wanted for my collection:

ESTONIA: 1000 M. n.d. (1920/21)
500 M., 5000 M. 1923

LATVIA: 10 L. upon 500 Rubel, 1920
20 L., 50 L., 1924
5 L., 1926
100 L., 1934

LITHUANIA: 5 L. (10-9-22)
10 L., 50 L., 100 L. (16-11-22)
500 L., 1000 L. (11-12-24)
10 L. 1938

=====

To offer: The 14 Lituanian coins and a lot
of various Estonian and Latvian coins !

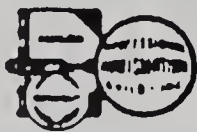
Maybe we could make a change !!

T. SONDERGAARD
SYRENVEJ 1
4840 NR. ALSLEV
DENMARK

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